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SOME of those ocean steamers that have such thrilling experiences with icebergs should hitch on to one and tow it into port. There's millions in it.

AND now the astonishing discovery is made that Monday is not the day for census enumerators to begin their work, because it is the national wash-day. What next?

A GEORGIA paper says the melon crop of that State will begin to move about June 6. Let them come; the solid North will welcome them with open arms to hospitable graves.

It is the editors of the mugwump press who are making the greatest ado over the necessity of answering the census questions. Well, put yourself in their place, and there is necessarily something appalling in being required to detail all your mental deficiencies.

THE formation of a big cracker trust, with a capital of \$10,000,000, and including nearly every prominent cracker manufacturer in the country, will give the free-traders another opportunity to denounce the robber tariff. Of course, there is no duty on crackers, but that need not make any difference.

WHEN Boston people condescend to be pleased with a stranger they are very much pleased, indeed. Mrs. Laura Chant lectured before their Moral Education Society the other day, and, according to a local account, the audience laughed and cried for an hour as she spoke "with exquisite delicacy, impassioned inspiration, lightness illustration and deepest devotion." Boston will get the reputation of being emotional if it does this sort of thing often.

AN industrial department in connection with one of the Boston public schools graduates this year a class of sixteen boys in the art of cookery, and their bread, biscuits, cake, puddings and creams are said to be uncommonly toothsome. Why not? It has long been a masculine boast that men make better cooks than women, and certainly women are not likely to rise and protest if they choose to set their minds to it in the regular way of business. No prejudice will be found to exist against the male "hired girl" if he behaves himself.

STRAUSS's orchestra has taken Cincinnati by storm, and the papers of that city are full of notes about the great leader's peculiarities and mannerisms. He directs his orchestra with a violin in his hand, a splendid instrument, and at intervals plays it with fine effect. Sometimes he waves his arms, then his head and body, and emphasizes marked passages by stamping his feet. All the time he controls the orchestra and holds the audience in close sympathy. He dresses well, is accompanied by a valet in livery, does not speak a word of English, is exceedingly obliging in the way of encores, and is very popular with his players. Like many other Europeans who visit this country, he objects to gas, and insists on having lighted candles in his room at the hotel.

A WASHINGTON special says: "The copyright bill will be taken up again shortly on a motion to reconsider the vote, and it is hoped, by the judicious use of whips, that the friends of the bill may be mustered to support it." It was the injudicious use of "whips" that defeated it in the first place. The leading advocates of the bill are gentlemen who want protection for the products of their brains and free trade in the work of other people's hands. In pressing their demands they were inclined to insolence rather than argument, and legislators who were well disposed developed a natural objection to being bulldozed, and showed a willingness to allow the literary fraternity a chance to explain their inconsistent views. "The whips" had better be dropped, altogether.

Two horrible accidents recorded in yesterday's Journal illustrate different phases of American carelessness. In San Francisco a holiday train laden with passengers plunged into an open drawbridge, killing twenty-five persons. It is plain the accident need not have occurred. The bridge-tender says a danger flag was exposed to indicate that the bridge was open, but the road makes a sharp curve just before reaching the bridge, and the supposition is that the engineer did not see the signal. In

deed, he looked for it. Familiarity and long immunity from accident had made him careless. The wonder is that at such a place there should not have been some automatic guard to make such an accident impossible. Human vigilance at last grows careless. In the other case two women and two children were instantly killed at Marion while trying to cross the track in front of a train running fifty-five or sixty miles an hour. The engineer, who saw them approaching the track a moment before the accident, says their horse appeared to be running away, but he presumed they were hurrying so as to cross the track in front of the train. The fatal mistake was in taking so terrible a risk merely, perhaps, to gain a little time. A little presence of mind and prudence would have suggested that the horse be turned and driven the other way. Better to have lost a little time than four lives. A large majority of the accidents of this kind are due to the rashness of drivers and to taking unnecessary risks.

THE SOUTH'S REGENERATION.

General Rosser is reported as saying at Richmond that if General Lee had known what the horrors of reconstruction would be he would not have surrendered at Appomattox. The Richmond State, welcoming the crowds of confederates, said: "We salute you as men who have done a big part in making some of the greatest chapters in the world's history. The events of this week will show how all your fortitude and bravery have triumphed." Such talk suggests a belief on the part of the Southerners that the rebels were triumphant in the war and only surrendered as a matter of courtesy and out of concession to the wish of the world that fighting should cease. Such a belief, of course, does not exist, even with all the Southern conceit that can be mustered. They know perfectly well, not being fools, that they were whipped out of their boots and were in the last ditch when Grant kindly consented to give them a fresh chance in life. The glorifying of the "lost cause" is characteristic Southern bragadoocio, and must be taken with a large discount. While patriotism and loyalty are so wonderfully manifested as they were at Garfield's tomb on Friday, and by the side of Union soldiers' graves, the country over, there need be no fear that the foolish sentiments expressed by unreconstructed survivors of the Confederacy will carry weight or influence. With all the display of rebel flags and the utterance of disloyal speeches on the occasion of the Lee monument unveiling, there was less of the "Southern idea" manifested than might have been expected, or than would have been the case a very few years ago. The "lost cause" will be apotheosized while its former followers survive, but the Northern heaven is slowly working, and the rising generation has less pride in the attempt of its fathers to destroy the Union than can be entirely pleasant for those fathers to consider. Under the triumphant federal government they enjoy a prosperity never known to the South before, and it is impossible, under such circumstances, for them to think regretfully of the war's results, however they may glorify the disloyal leaders. Great changes are brought about gradually, but the regeneration of the South has obtained such an impetus that no number of monuments or of flowery speeches can interfere with its progress.

HOW WINDTHORST OVERCAME BISMARCK.

As an example of how European laws are made, Herr Windthorst's unconscious confessions to a New York Herald correspondent are eminently instructive, for he practically "gave himself away," although neither the Herald nor the correspondent seems to appreciate the fact. But Pope Leo XIII will, just as soon as his attention is drawn to the matter, and we are curious to see what will come of it. It has long been a problem with many Americans how the German Ultramontane party overcame Herr Bismarck's anti-Catholic policy, which, during 1873 and thereabouts, was so pronounced. The interview referred to makes the answer an A B C matter, for, strictly speaking, it is an exposure of statecraft opposed to statesmanship. To begin with, Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Ultramontane, or Roman Catholic party, is described as the only member of the Reichstag who had the courage to hold his conviction against Herr Bismarck's force of character and weight of argument, and the description adds: "Herr Windthorst is as honest and upright a man as it is possible to meet."

His first quoted words are: "The newspapers are very much concerned about the visit I am said to have paid to Prince Bismarck. Now, if I had really been to see him, it would certainly be impossible to reveal a single word of what was said, while, if I had not, it would be equally to my interest to let people think I had. So I say nothing."

Is that an honest man's reply?

The speaker then went on to describe how his party was related to the contending factions on each side, and to the government, which, in substance, amounted to this: his party has no predilections, is willing to serve anybody and anything that will advance the interests of the Ultramontanes, but they stand by the government, or prefer to do so, rather than support the opposition, although the party's purposes are always the first consideration. He continues: "Das Centrum stands in the middle between all parties, and will accept the support of any other party, which, when certain contingencies arise, it may deem best able to support it."

He describes his party's readiness to always adapt itself to the situation, that no permanent coalitions will be made, only certain combinations, from time to time, as necessity may arise, etc.

No clearer exposure of statecraft could be made. Thus it may be seen how Herr Bismarck, from time to time, has granted concession after concession to the Windthorst party, and practically swallowed his own fulminations in order that a government policy may be carried out. The situation is this: The Catholic

party maintain a middle or neutral position, except in the furtherance of private aims. The government is on one side of them and the opposition on the other. A state question arises; the House is divided upon it; do what he will Bismarck cannot get the required majority to carry the measure. Herr Windthorst steps forward and offers his services, "for a consideration." Bismarck gets angry, makes a disturbance, exposes the scheme to the Reichstag, but to no purpose; to him it is either a surrender to the Ultramontanes or a loss of a state measure. He surrenders, not all at once, but a little at a time, for Herr Windthorst is cautious; he does not care to "pile on the last straw," and in the course of years the Roman Church sees its privileges reinstated; and its demands in this direction have not ended by any means, perhaps hardly commenced, which means Herr Windthorst's programme will be continued.

It may now be better understood how and why Herr Bismarck has so frequently shown deep excitement during the debates of the Reichstag, fits of anger that were not altogether rightly comprehended in this country. Perhaps he deemed these Ultramontane aggressions fraudulent, a taking advantage of him during critical moments when he could not help himself; but that is Herr Windthorst's way of doing things; that is the characteristic that has put him at the head of the clerical Catholic party.

It is an old scheme, a very old scheme, but none the less painful to a man of Bismarck's temperament. It will be continued; such a game has no end, for it means "heads I win, tails you lose," it will be continued so long as the contending factions thus fed upon will tolerate it. With the retirement of Herr Bismarck, and Herr Windthorst's greater power than ever, we may watch with some curiosity how the Emperor will overcome the Ultramontanes, for, literally speaking, they hold the balance of power.

STATE CONTROL OVER THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The new interstate-commerce bill passed by the Senate is intended to curtail the operation of the "original-package" decision and restore to the States their police control over the liquor traffic. The decision of the Supreme Court was to the effect that under the general provision of the Constitution giving Congress exclusive power to regulate commerce between the States, no State, in the absence of permissive legislation by Congress, had a right to interfere with such commerce. This seemed to imply that Congress might confer on the States a partial control over interstate traffic. The new bill provides as follows:

That all fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or Territory for use, consumption, sale or storage shall, on arrival in such State or Territory, or remaining therein, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of the police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquors or liquids had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therefrom in original packages or otherwise.

This practically destroys the effect of the Supreme Court decision in so far as it relates to liquors, and gives each State the same right to restrict and control the "original-package" traffic in liquors that it has over the domestic traffic. In other words, it gives each State power to regulate and control the liquor traffic within its own limits, without reference to where the liquor was produced or where it came from. The bill is founded in justice and is right in principle. It aims to give each State police control within its own borders of a traffic which in all civilized countries is held subject to local control and restriction. Under the new bill the State's right of control would begin the moment the "original package" crossed the border, and from that moment the imported goods would become subject to the State law, whether it be prohibition, high license or local option. This is good sense, and ought to be good law, but it is not certain that it will stand the test of another Supreme Court decision. The court may hold that the sacred quality of an "original package" clings to it until it has reached its original destination and has passed out of the hands of the importer, and that Congress cannot empower a State to interfere with a branch of commerce over which the Constitution gives Congress exclusive control. This would be a very technical view of the case, but it seems to be the business of courts to be technical.

HOME-OWNERS AND RENTERS.

One branch of the census inquiry will be directed to ascertaining the number of homes owned or rented by their occupants and the amount of mortgage indebtedness thereon, including farms as well as city homes. Following are the questions to be filled out, with answers on this head, viz.:

Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or by a member of the family?

If owned by head or member of family, is the home free from mortgage incumbrance?

If the head of family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired, or is it owned by him or by a member of his family?

If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage incumbrance?

If the home or farm is owned by head or member of family and mortgaged give the postoffice address of owner.

The Superintendent of the Census has issued a bulletin in response to a resolution of Congress explaining some points in connection with these questions. He says it is not expected to secure full information on the subject through the enumerators, but their returns will be followed up by correspondence, the work of special agents, and in many cases by searching records. The returns of enumerators are expected to show, and, if they do their duty, will show, the postoffice address of every person in the United States owning and occupying a mortgaged home or farm. They will also show the number of persons who own the homes they occupy and the farms they cultivate, and the number of renters. This information will be followed up by a later inquiry to ascertain the exact amount of mortgage indebtedness in each case.

The information in regard to ownership of homes, tenancy, etc., having been

obtained and forwarded to the Census Office, will be tabulated and combined with other facts obtained through the population schedule. For example, the division of farm and home ownership between the sexes, and the extent to which wives are owners, will be ascertained. It will be known whether farm and home-owning is associated more with middle age than with youth or with old age, and the general beginning of the home-owning period of a man's life may be determined; that it is or is not principally the married who are owners may possibly be established; whether those of foreign birth are generally tenants or demonstrate an ability to own will be shown. The happy effects of American life, or the contrary, may be disclosed by the number of years during which persons live in the United States before they become owners, and it will be discovered whether foreigners are disposed to be merely tenants. Probably the most important connection that can be made will be between farm and home owning and tenancy, and the occupations of owners and tenants, showing the proportion of homes owned by farmers, merchants, manufacturers, professional men, workmen, etc. This table will have a bearing on the question as to a man's average prospects of becoming the owner of his home in the various branches of business.

It is hardly necessary to say that all this information will be confidential with the government so far as individuals are concerned. In fact, there will be much less liability to publicity than there is in the county records, which contain full particulars of every mortgage and are open to everybody. The government wants abstract facts, not personal secrets.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION OF THE INDIANA HUMANE SOCIETY.

There is wide opportunity for much more active work in that line than has ever been undertaken in this State. For years the complaint was that no adequate law existed under which such a society could work. This lack was supplied by the last Legislature, which passed a measure framed by members of the humane organization; but notwithstanding, comparatively little has been done since in the way of preventing unnecessary cruelty. In this city, for instance, there is a constant abuse of horses and mules by drivers of street-cars and trucks, while the short check-rein is in common and unrestricted use. Up to this time the work of the society has been of a spasmodic character, and dependent upon the impulses of individual members. It is time systematic operations were begun.

PROPERTY RIGHTS IN CHICKENS.

The other day the son of a prominent farmer in an adjoining county was sentenced by the court to spend one year and half in the penitentiary for the crime of stealing chickens. The daughter of a well-known and respected farmer in another county is under arrest for the same offense. These cases are not mentioned here as indications that the young men and women of the rural districts are generally addicted to the habit of robbing hen-roosts—far from it—the boy and the hen lovers are suburban as well as rural—but to show the growing sentiment in favor of sustaining property rights in chickens. For some reason a looseness of opinion in regard to the ownership of domestic fowls, except with those who own and lose them, has long prevailed, even in circles where the strictest principles of honesty are observed in all other matters. This is shown in the manner of treating a hen which has attached herself to a neighbor's flock. The hen is not a bird of strong family affections, and is much given to taking up with new acquaintances. When the neighbor sallies out to the coop, intent on securing the raw material that, as fried spring chicken, shall later delight the palate of the preacher or other favored guest, is not the strange hen immediately detected, seized upon and her head cut off? A stray calf, or sheep, or horse would be promptly returned, but where is the man or woman who inquires which of the neighbors is short one hen? Where, indeed? They have existed, perhaps, but not numerously. They will increase in numbers, now that the detention and unexplained possession of such fowls are likely to be regarded as felonies. It may be argued in behalf of the tendency to regard chicken ownership lightly that a chicken is not of much value, that one chicken looks so much like another that no human being should be expected to distinguish between them; that the original possessor can have no personal interest in them such as is felt for other domestic animals. The first of these assertions may have been true in the days when the fancier was not abroad in the land, and had not beguiled residents of country and city alike into purchasing eggs at any price from \$3 to \$10 per dozen. To be sure, the chickens hatched from these eggs seldom bring prices in proportion, and their eggs, the second generation of eggs, so to speak, usually go at lowest market rates, but these discouraging circumstances do not by any means reconcile the investors to seeing their blooded stock snatched from their grasp, or at least from their grasp, without compensation. And as for the family resemblance among hens, while it is undoubtedly striking, go with any breeder of Plymouth Rocks, or Leghorns, or Cochins into his yard and listen to the eloquence with which he descants on the "points" of this and that fowl, and note the ease with which he selects one from another. As for affection, it is true there is none of that companionship with the most domestic of hens that is felt in the case of dogs and horses. The hen is not intellectual, and manifests no yearnings for human society save at feeding time. Nevertheless, by devoting herself strictly to the business of laying on fat and producing eggs, she does meet a want in the human constitution that nature else can supply. Can any man or woman who has reared a flock of chickens from the shell to maturity be expected to regard with serenity the raiding of the roosts by midnight marauders or the gradual extinction of the fowls as they go one by one into the garden next door and never reappear? There was a time when such resignations were accepted with such resignation as could be mustered, but popular opinion is changing. The hen is no longer regarded as a public character, but is now under the protection of law. The hen and the umbrella are making progress together.

The New York Sun, in an article evidently written by Mr. Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. Stanton,

notes the happy choice of Decoration day on May 30, as marking the closing scene and final round-up of the war. The following summary of the closing events of the great conflict show that not until the end of May, 1865, did it become clear that armed opposition to the government had ceased in every part of the country.

The surrender of Lee took place on the 9th of April. Wilson's campaign through Alabama and Georgia continued throughout the greater part of that month, with engagements and captures on the 16th at West Point and Columbus, and from the 20th to the 23d at Thomasville, Macon, Talladega and Milledgeville. Sherman and Gillen were raiding during this same month in North Carolina, the latter reaching as late as April 23 at Swano Gap. In South Carolina, on the 16th and 17th of that month, there was fighting at Boykin's Mills and Swift Creek. The capture of Jefferson Davis by a party of "Wildcat" command at Irwinesville, in Texas, between the Thirty-fourth and Sixty-seventh colored troops and the Second Texas Cavalry.

The capitulation of Johnston did not occur until April 26, nor that of Richard Taylor until May 4, while Jones's forces at Tallahassee surrendered on May 10. On the 21st of April Kirby Smith had called upon his army and the struggle beyond the Mississippi, and during the three weeks following both citizens and troops had been looking for the summer of the Confederacy, while Magruder, Price and other Confederate generals warmly supported that project. The citizens of Washington county, in Texas, organized even the exempts, and gave them the weapons of defiance. Parsons's brigade pledged themselves never to lay down their arms. In short, while it was clear enough that the war was over, there was ground for apprehension that west of the Mississippi a failure to comprehend the true state of affairs might lead to a prolongation of the struggle through the summer at least. However, better counsels prevailed.

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